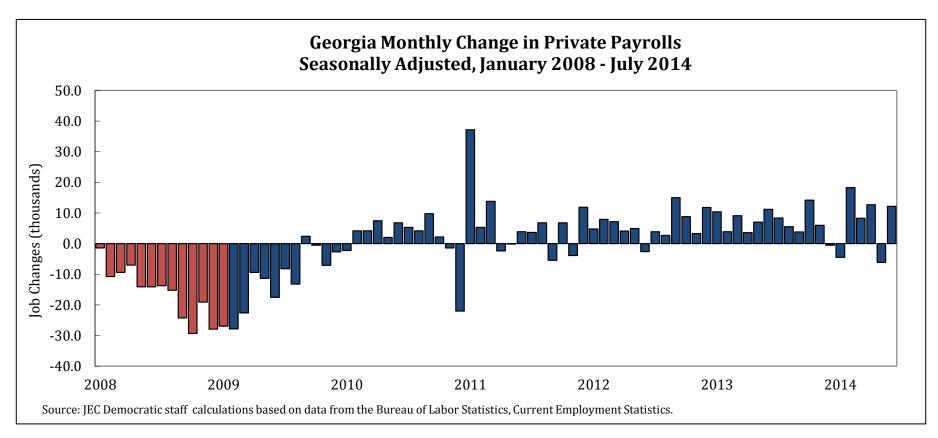
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through July 2014

JOBS

- In July, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 12,200 jobs. Over the past year, the Georgia private sector has added 78,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 90,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in July 2013.
- Georgia private-sector employers have added 295,700 jobs (an increase of 9.4 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Georgia, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (98,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality (59,300 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (58,600 jobs).
- The Georgia sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (19.1 percent), leisure and hospitality (16.0 percent) and education and health services (9.1 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 7.8 percent in July 2014, up 0.4 percentage point from June. The rate is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- 370,400 Georgia residents were unemployed during July 2014, down from a recent high of 489,800 in December 2009. There are still 121,800 more people unemployed in Georgia than when the recession began.
- In Georgia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 40,394 during June, up 9.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 13.3 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, exports totaled \$3.5 billion in June and \$38.8 billion over the past year, up 5.9 percent from the 12 months ending in June 2013 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Georgia exports over the past 12 months are up 35.1 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflationadjusted dollars).

Housing

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 5.9 percent from the first quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 8.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012 but remain 16.8 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 27,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in June 2014, a decrease of 36.1 percent from May.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 209,000 units in June 2014, a decrease of 9.5 percent from May. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,790,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2014.

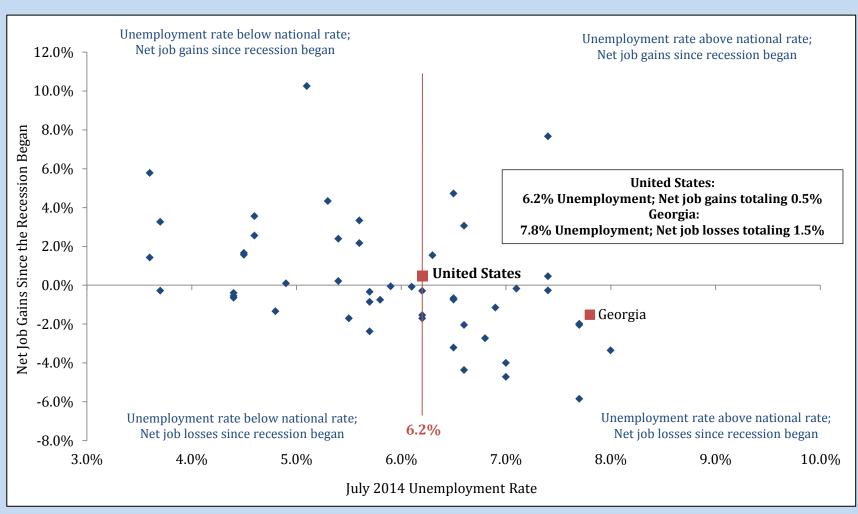
^{*} For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/

How Does Georgia Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Georgia to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Georgia, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.8% and net job gains totaling 28.5% since the start of the recession.

	STATE QUICK FACTS		
		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates	. July 2014	7.8%	6.2%
	July 2013	8.3%	7.3%
	July 2012	9.1%	8.2%
	July 2011	10.1%	9.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	. 2013	10.0%	9.0%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	. 2013	7.1%	6.6%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	. 2013	7.6%	9.0%
Median Household Income	2012	\$ 48,121	\$ 51,017
(2012 \$)	2007	\$ 53,865	\$ 55,627
Poverty Rate	2012	18.1%	15.0%
	2007	13.6%	12.5%
No Health Insurance	2012	19.2%	15.4%
	2007	17.2%	14.7%